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Agenda item 93 (b)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16, entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders"

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16, the General Assembly would reiterate its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates.

2. UNAFRI was established in 1987 by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In accordance with the statute of UNAFRI, its administration and programme costs are to be financed from the assessed contributions of African member States under a specific scale of assessment, while its operational activities are to be funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As indicated in the Secretary-General's report on UNAFRI, 1/ its budget for 1992 amounted to $1,171,457, of which $746,457 was to be provided by UNDP, $250,000 from the assessed contributions of the African member States and $180,000 from the United Nations regular budget. The United Nations grant to UNAFRI was approved under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991 and was provided under section 23, Economic Commission for Africa, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The grant was to cover part of the administrative costs of the Institute, namely the costs of the posts of the Director and Deputy Director.

3. The Secretary-General has not been in a position to propose specific longer-term solutions to the financing of the Institute in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. 1/ He intends to submit proposals in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

4. As indicated in the report, the financial situation of the Institute improved to some extent in 1992 as a result of increased UNDP funding and the provision of the United Nations grant. However, during the same period, the collection of assessed contributions from Member States continued to decline.

- The difficulties encountered by the Institute in attracting qualified sonnel to fill the existing vacancies, as well as the vacancy of the post Director of the Institute during part of 1992 following the departure of the former incumbent, have resulted in under-expenditure of the projected resources, including the grant appropriated in 1991 by the General Assembly.

6. Taking into account that the post of Director of the Institute is in the process of being filled and that every effort would be made to fill rapidly the other existing vacancies, the Secretary-General considers that UNAFRI would continue to be in need of additional resources in 1993. The Secretary-General, however, is not at the present time in a position to provide an exact estimate of the financial resources that may be required and to submit related proposals for the redeployment of resources. Instead, the concurrence of the General Assembly is sought for the continued use of the grant approved by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session for the financing of the posts of Director and Deputy Director of the Institute through 1993. Should the balance of the 1992 grant prove insufficient for that purpose, the Secretary-General would seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the redeployment of the necessary resources within the overall appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/379 and Corr.1.

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of 15 December 1989, 45/141 of 14 December 1990, and 46/107 of 16 December 1991,

Recalling also that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting 1/ in August 1987, as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988, 2/

1/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085.

2/ A/C.3/43/6, annex.

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989 3/ and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference, 4/ especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the concerted efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a stable and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming the peace agreements achieved in the peace process in El Salvador, whereby efforts are being made to consult with all national sectors, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the substantial support that, inter alia, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Taking note of the communiqué of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference, held at Managua, Nicaragua, on 29 September 1992,

Convinced that peace, liberty, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. Takes note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General 5/ and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 6/ and of the second progress report on the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action of the International Conference on Central American Refugees;

3/ See A/44/527 and Corr.1, annex.

4/ C/REICA/CS/90/10.

5/ A/47/364.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/47/12), paras. 161-164; and ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/47/12/Add.1), para. 28.

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991, at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991, at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992, and at Managua on 28 September and 28 October 1992;

3. Urges the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. Reaffirms its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

5. Expresses its conviction that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process;

7. Supports the Governments of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico in urgently seeking more precise details about the support to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme in the immediate future, once the emergency stage has been completed, with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and once the transition towards a process of sustained development of the target populations has been initiated, within the framework of the Conference;

8. Welcomes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urges the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieves its aims;

9. Appeals to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region;

10. Supports the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

11. Resolves to give its full support to the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992 and at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992;

12. Supports the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process until May 1994 in the light of the new needs that have emerged following the changes in the region;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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NARCOTIC DRUGS

Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ for improving international cooperation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and

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1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.1 and 3.

psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 2/ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 3/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 4/

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action 5/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, held from 20 to 23 February 1990,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 entered into force on 11 November 1990 and that, so far, 63 States have ratified or adhered to that Convention,

Commending the work done by the Secretariat to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations, thereby helping to make its provisions more widely known,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 6/ submitted pursuant to resolution 45/146 on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

2. Urges States that have not yet done so to proceed as soon as possible to ratify or accede to the Convention, in order to make its provisions more universally effective;

3. Also urges States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and the scope of the Convention;

4. Invites States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

5. Once again urges all States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

3/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

4/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

5/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

6/ A/47/378.

6. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue providing legal assistance to Member States that request it in adjusting their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws;

7. Expresses its satisfaction at the programme of regional legal workshops initiated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist States in identifying limitations in their legal capacity to implement the relevant international conventions fully and in developing appropriate measures and arrangements to overcome such limitations;

8. Once again requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to promote and support public information activities relating to the Convention;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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NARCOTIC DRUGS

Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/101 of 16 December 1991,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action 1/ at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in the harmonization of the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that the intensification of international cooperation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

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1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations,

1. Reaffirms that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. Calls upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. Reaffirms that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to continue to give due consideration to the principles set out in the present resolution;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

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NARCOTIC DRUGS

Bahamas, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances are increasing every day, and that these illicit activities are claiming a growing number of victims,

Considering that, despite the continued and vigorous fight that is being waged by countries at the local, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels and some encouraging developments, the global situation with respect to drug abuse and illicit trafficking continues to worsen,

Convinced that given the magnitude and global nature of the drug problem, international cooperation in conformity with the international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly on 23 February 1990 at its seventeenth special session, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 1/ and other relevant consensus documents is fundamental to confronting this scourge,

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that policies of alternative economic development can make a contribution in addressing this problem,

Acknowledging also the responsibility of national Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotic production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/147 of 18 December 1990 and 46/101 of 16 December 1991 concerning respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable to establishing a basis for international cooperation in the war against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuses control,

Reaffirming further the multifaceted nature of the problem and the principle of shared responsibility for drug abuse control contained in the Declaration 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Convinced of the necessity to further strengthen international cooperation and to redouble efforts to broaden the areas appropriate for this cooperation, taking into account experience gained and the need to renew commitment and establish goals to guide the decisions aimed at eradicating this scourge,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Bearing in mind the commitment made in the Political Declaration adopted at its seventeenth special session to continuously review the activities contained in the Global Programme of Action,

1. Decides to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level, at its forty-eighth session, in order to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, with a view to:

(a) Evaluating the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted in its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and making recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control, taking into account the priority given to this issue by the international community;

2/ Ibid., sect. B.

(b) Identifying those policies on which there has not been satisfactory progress in order to expand and increase the effectiveness of this cooperation, and to establish measurable goals and renew commitments;

(c) Promoting the universal ratification of and accession to the international drug control treaties, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; 3/

(d) Encouraging the adoption and implementation of legislative and administrative measures necessary to ensure that national judicial systems are compatible with the spirit and the intent of the treaties, and to encourage States that are not yet parties, to the extent they are able, to provisionally apply the provisions of the treaties;

(e) Encouraging the pursuit of trade liberalization measures which will enhance the trading opportunities of all countries affected by the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(f) Considering ways to strengthen and enhance international cooperation in programmes of alternative rural development;

(g) Strengthening international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to present, at the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an evaluating report containing recommendations on measures to be taken regarding the item contained in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments regarding the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its high-level plenary meetings.

3/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

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NARCOTIC DRUGS

Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989, 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/148 of 18 December 1990, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/102 of 16 December 1991,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and that States need to work at the international level as well as individually to deal with this scourge, which has a strong potential to undermine development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations, its relevant bodies and the specialized agencies of supporting concerted action in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to coordinate at the inter-agency level the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control, and that on 1 May 1990 the Secretary-General submitted a report 1/ to the Economic and Social Council on the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control as an instrument to facilitate coordination, complementarity and non-duplication in drug control activities within the United Nations system,

Affirming the proposals as laid out in the System-Wide Action Plan, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to implement and update the Action Plan,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it also requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to make the necessary adjustments to the System-Wide Action Plan annually and requested the executive heads of United Nations bodies to report annually on the progress made in implementing the Action Plan for inclusion in the annual report of the Administrative Comittee on Coordination so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly,

Expressing concern that there has been limited progress by the agencies of the United Nations system in incorporating within their programmes and activities action aimed at dealing with drug-related problems in the manner envisioned in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Recalling and emphasizing the continuing importance of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990, 2/

Emphasizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration 3/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 4/ as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, 5/

1/ E/1990/39.

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

3/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. 1, sect. B.

4/ Ibid., sect. A.

5/ A/45/262, annex.

1. Reaffirms its commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and calls upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement, individually and in cooperation with other States, the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

2. Calls upon all relevant United Nations agencies, particularly those associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, to establish agency-specific implementing plans to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained therein, and to report to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993 on progress to date in establishing such agency-specific plans for inclusion in an annex to the Action Plan;

3. Calls upon the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to facilitate implementation of the Action Plan at their next regular meeting by designating an agenda item under which the Action Plan may be considered;

4. Reaffirms the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to give due attention within its work to the coordination of drug control activities and, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to update the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, keeping in mind the need to revise and update the Action Plan as necessary, including:

(a) Addition of an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan containing agency-specific implementing plans, as noted in paragraph 2;

(b) A reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry;

6. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to review and update, as necessary, the System-Wide Action Plan on a biennial basis, taking into account the need to simplify and streamline its presentation;

7. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, with special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities taken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.